82. METAL WORKING
7. TURNING, PLANING & MILL
Screw Threading M

David Wilkinson

Cutting Screw.

Patented Dec. 14. 1795
Vol. 1. pg. 289.
2 Sheets, Sheet 1

Correct Ch. McKeller,

CLASSIFICATION
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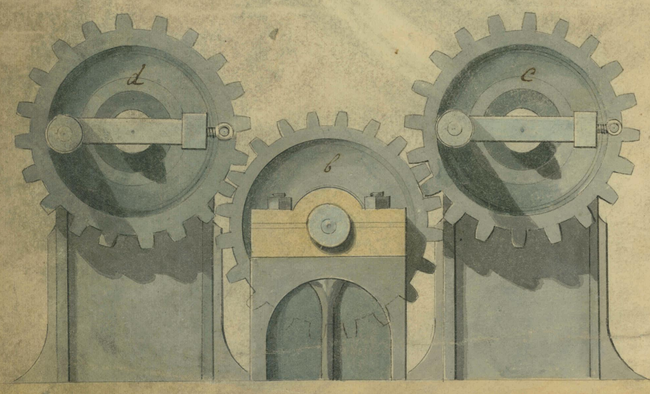

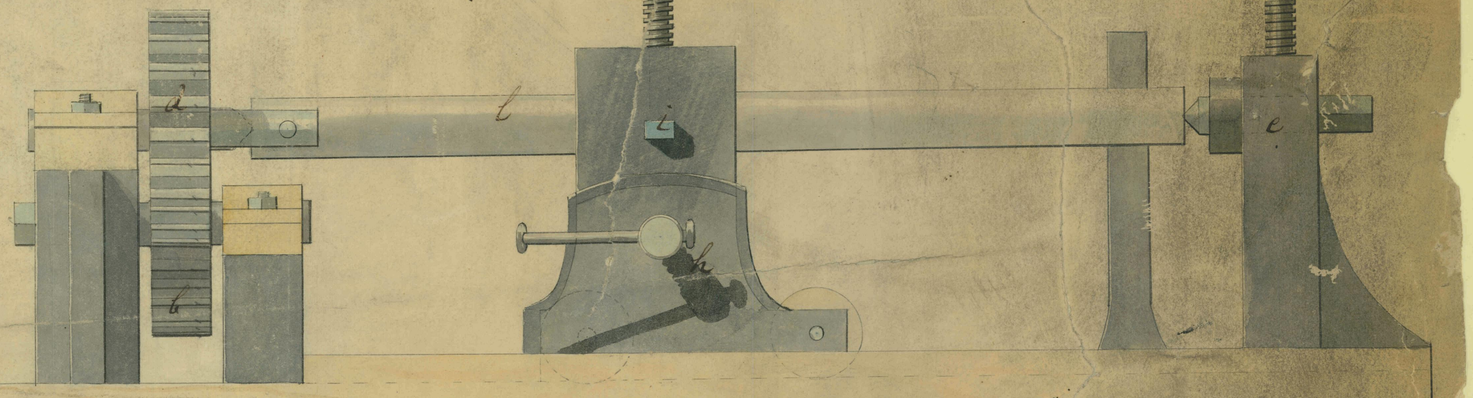

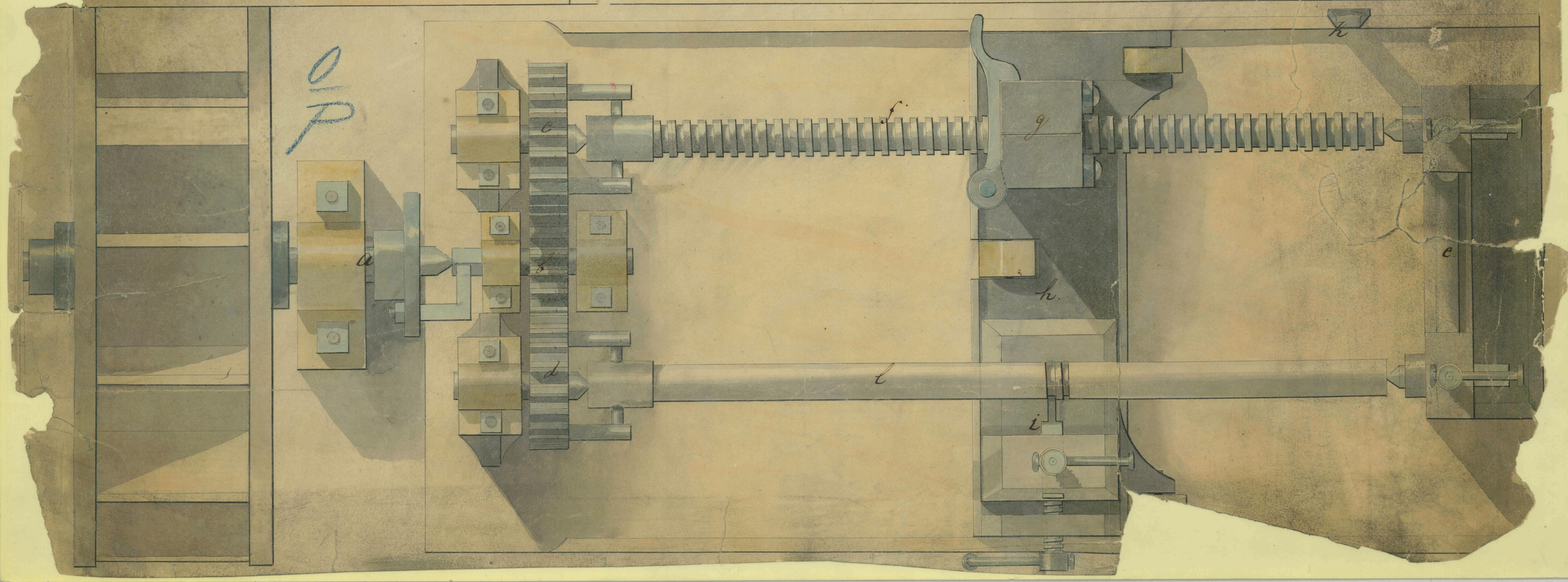

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Sheet 2

82. METAL WORKING.
7. TURNING, PLANING & MILLING.
[100] Screw Threading Mach.

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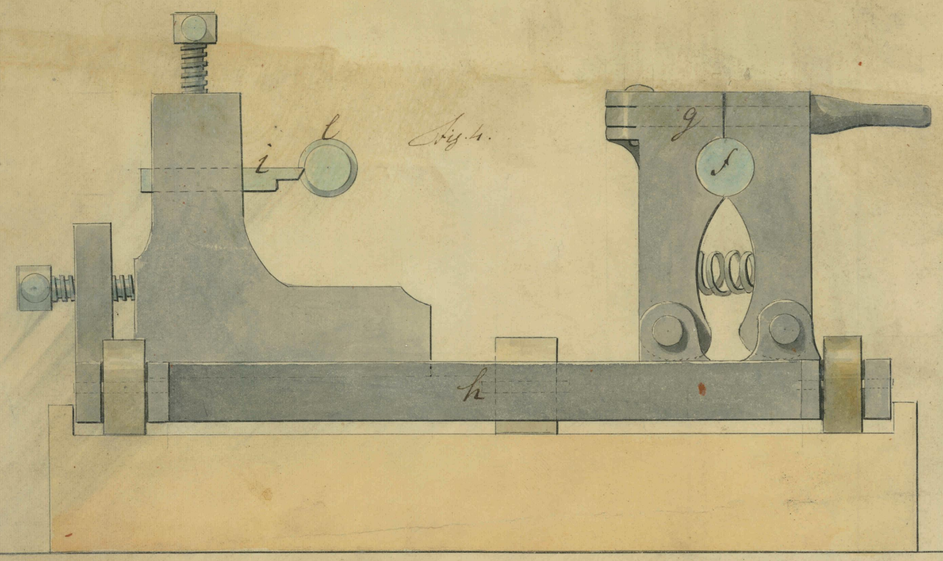
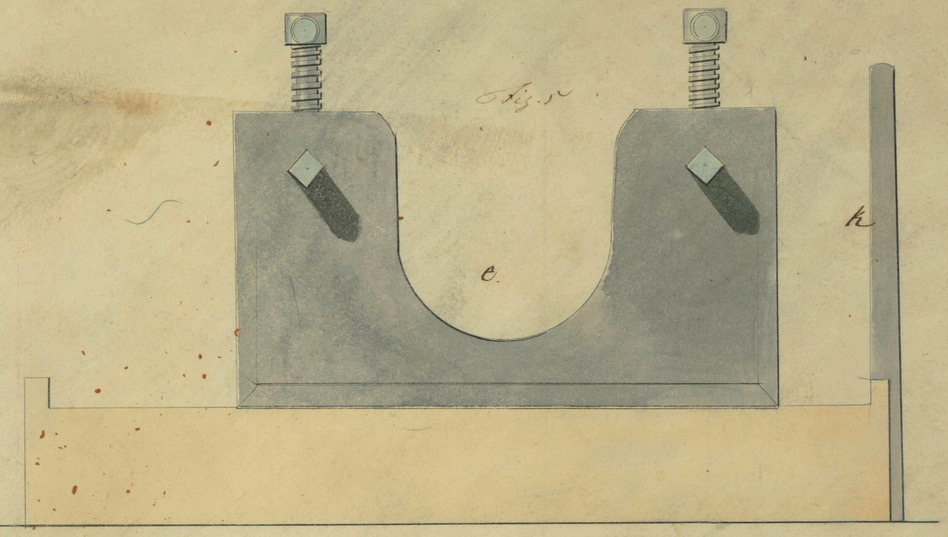
DIVISION.

David Wilkinson's
Screw Cutting Machine
Vol. i. pg. 289. Dec. 1. 1798
2 Sheets. Sheet 2.





References.

a. waterwheel gudgeon.
b.c.d. spirewheels.
e. headstock.
f. guide screw.
g. nut
h carriage.
i. cutter.
k. catch
l. screw to be cut.

Fig 4. method of cutting the nut.
n. shaft with a cutter
o. the nut.

Plate 1. Fig. 1. Frontview of the gearing.
Fig 2 Sideview. Fig. 3 Topview.

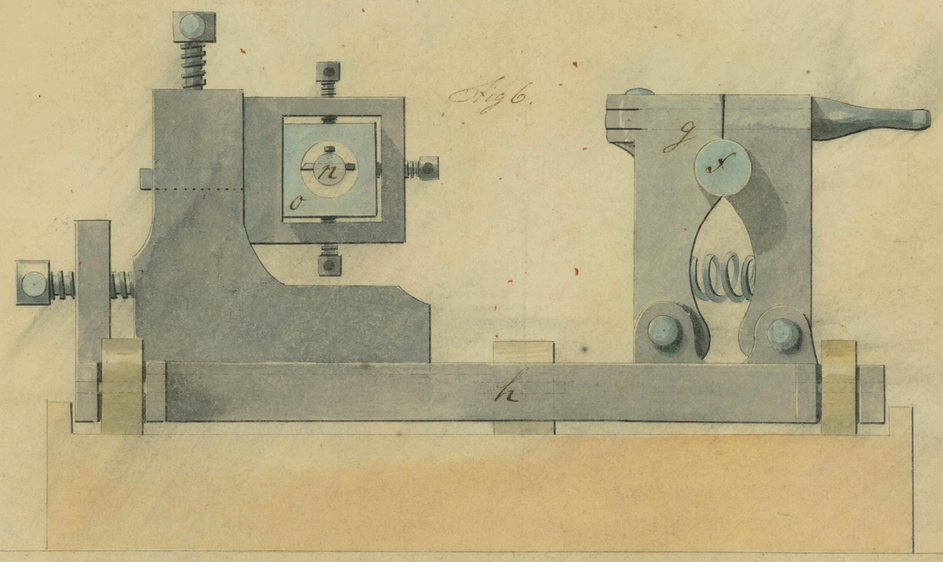


Fig 6 shows the arrangement for cutting the female screws.

Fig. 4 on Plate 2 Frontview of carriage cutter & nut Fig. 5 Frontview of headstock.

Patent office March 5th 1845

Made under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents in conformity with act of 3d March 1837

W. Ellsworth
Commissioner of Patents.

Correct Ch. M. Keller

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SCREW THREADING MACHINE.

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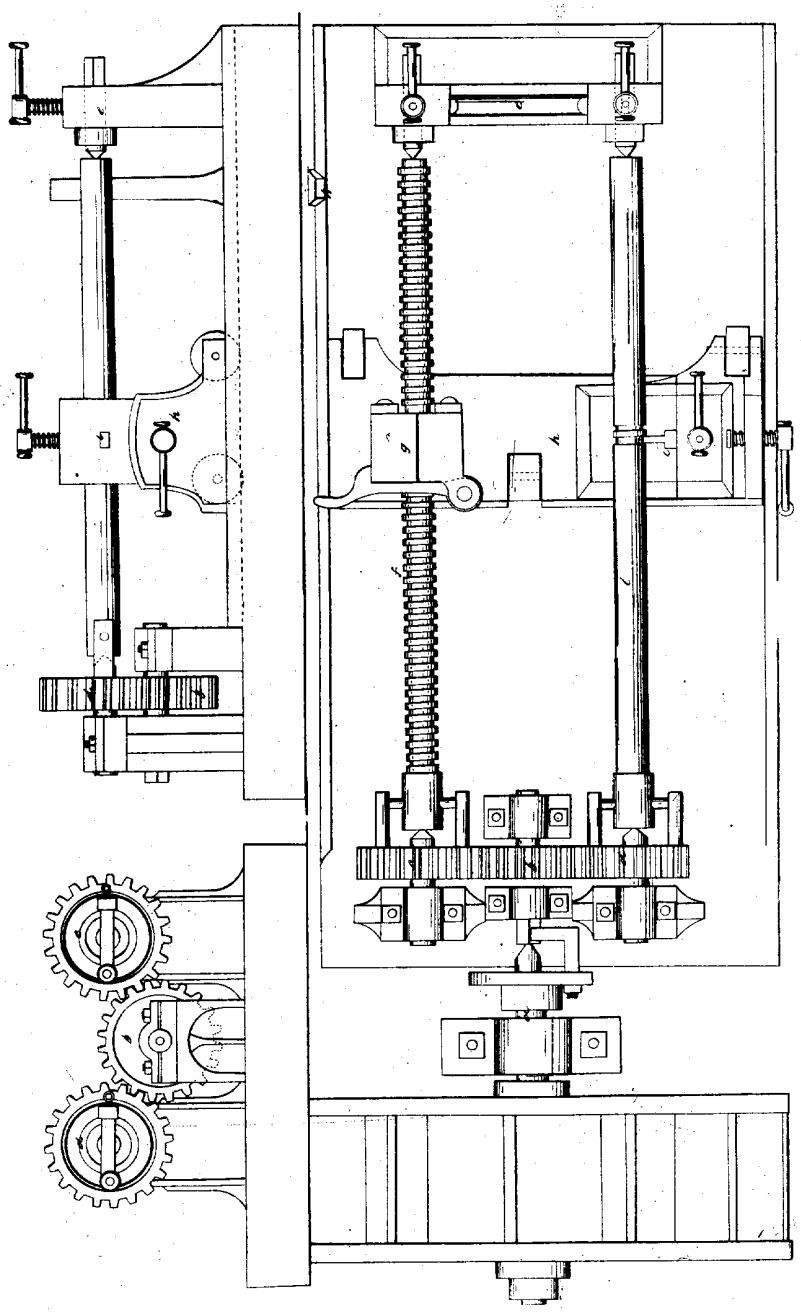

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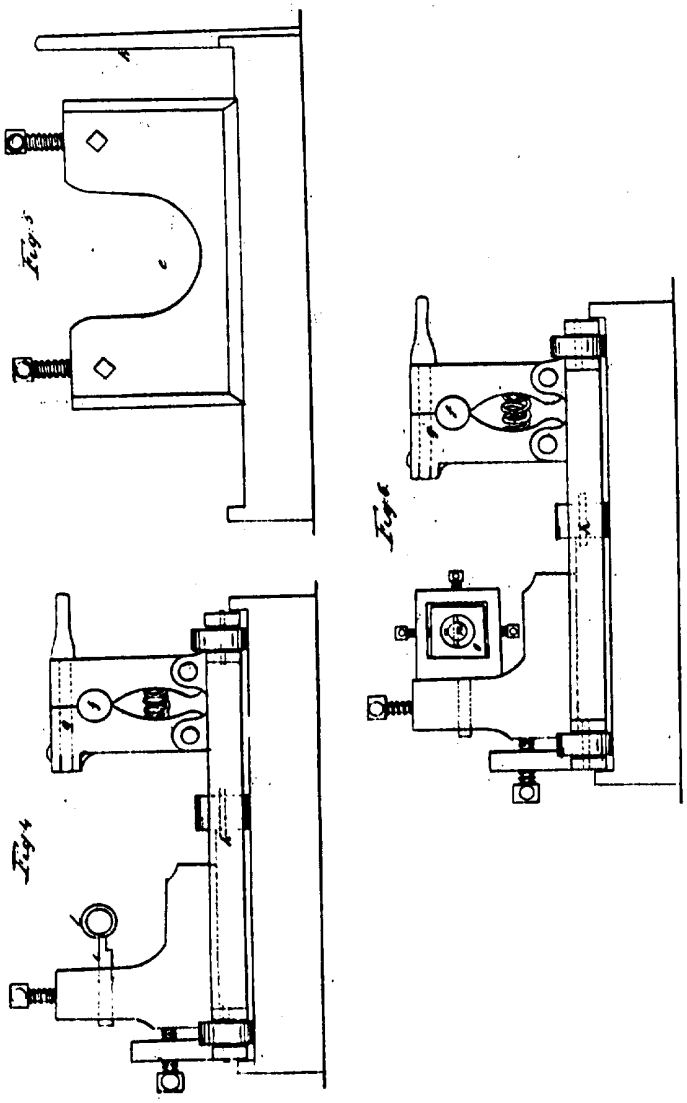
SCREW THREADING MACHINE.

Patented Dec. 14, 1798.



Dec 14, 1798 #220X 289

David Wilkinson of North Providence & State of Rhode Island.
Date Dec. 14. 1798

The schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said David Wilkinson himself of an Improvement, to wit, A machine for cutting screws.

Specification of a machine for cutting screws, Invented by David Wilkinson of North Providence in the County of Providence and State of Rhode Island. ——— This machine resembles a turner's lath, fixed at the end of a large water wheel gudgeon which has a catch on the end that takes hold of a lock on an iron shaft of said machine, which has an iron spiro wheel thereon to turn another wheel of equal size which runs on the centre pin of the head block on which the end of the screw rests which is in operation — with a catch from said cog wheel to affix through the head of the screw to turn it. The other end of said screw turns on a centre which slides through a head block, which is affixed to the place where it is most convenient by a perpendicular screw through the same. At the other end of said machine which extends eighteen or twenty feet are head stocks, cog wheels, and centres: — The first of which centres receives a guide screw of steel or iron of any size or graduation. A tye shaft from the first mentioned screw shaft with a cog wheel on the end gives motion to the guide screw, which has a female screw or nut on two feet & run back by hand when unclasped — fixed in a carriage that runs on another carriage which vibrates back and forth on three rollers or cranks, as the aforesaid guide screw moves it. In this carriage is fixed the cutter which begins at the end and runs along as graduated by the guide screw, when drawn back off the catch and stops of it self. This cuts the screw of any size or any number of threads required for, and turns it self for the same manner. The nut or female screw is cut by an iron shaft running on the centres where the male screw is cut with a cutter put through a mortise in said shaft — the nut fixed in the carriage and moved only by the same guide screw, cuts the female screw. Upon the foregoing principles

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Dec. 14, 1798

Screws of every size may be made and by their running on centres they are perfectly true and uniform.

Witnesses

Eph. Talmice Adams

Hezekiah Kimball

David Wilkinson

Patented December 14th 1798.